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VARIETY, 'tis said, is the spice of life. We trust that our readers will be generous enough to admit that the truth of this aphorism is applicable to the management of a College paper. Change has followed change in the editorial staff of the JOURNAL this season as rapidly as its issues have appeared. The present issue like each of its predecessors is under new management. Numerically the committee is strong but the modesty of the members is so great that they refrain from making any promises as to the future success of the paper. All they will venture to say is that they will try to make it such this time and in each recurring issue try again.

IN a recent speech in Edinburgh University, Professor Lyon Playfair pointed out that the great reason why Germany was out-

stripping the world was the generous encouragement given by its Government to its twenty-one Universities. "The German Universities have one teacher for every twelve students, while the Scotch have only one for every fifty-five." "Germany constantly votes such sums as twenty, thirty, forty, sixty thousand pounds for increased laboratory accommodation to single Universities. Berlin, a fortnight ago, opened a new college for technical education, upon which has been expended £340,000. Why does the most economical nation in the world spend such large sums in this way? Because it knows that the expenditure is most productive." Precisely. The Germans know and Canadians do not know what pays best in the long run.

THIS session, as during almost every previous session, accidents have occurred upon the foot-ball field. This phase of the pedal war has led many to condemn the game altogether. While to the wounded we extend our editorial sympathy, we cannot agree with those who disapprove of the game entirely. We believe that outdoor exercise is as essential to the students as are his recitations and "grinds" in the class-rooms. This exercise is certainly attainable on the foot-ball field. But foot-ball, like almost every manly sport, e.g., cricket and hockey, has its dangers. These very dangers are considered one of the recommendations of these games. They make men of boys. The boy who can unflinchingly face a furious antagonist on the foot-ball field will in the struggle of life just as unflinchingly take his stand where duty calls him. Where can

soldiers like the British be found? Where else are these games, notwithstanding their dangers, more universally played? We believe that many a British hero has had his indomitable pluck if not called into existence at least more fully developed by them. We believe in foot-ball but we also believe that it may be indulged in to excess. On this phase of the question we may have something to say in our next.

DR. CASTLE, President of McMaster Hall, Toronto, in addressing the Divinity Students last winter warned them most impressively of "the folly, sin and shame" involved in making engagements with matrimonial intent during their college days. The High Court of Justice in England has just given to students generally and cadets in particular, a warning of the danger of breaking such engagements, by mulcting Lord Garmoyle to the extent of ten thousand pounds sterling for breach of promise. Last year while a cadet at Sandhurst, he fell in love with an actress who was earning six guineas a week; proposed and was accepted, and then wrung a reluctant consent from his parents, Lord and Lady Cairns. Six or seven months afterwards, the young booby, still pursuing his studies at Sandhurst, wrote the lady, that because of the profession she had followed, his parents and other relations were so much opposed to the match that it was his duty to break it off. The lady, accordingly, went back to the stage, and she is now the richer by fifty thousand dollars, because of the little episode. Fifty thousand dollars would break some of us and and it becomes us therefore to beware. Presbyteries are accustomed to take in hand Divinity Students who act after the manner of cadet Garmoyle. But the fear of losing fifty thousand dollars will be more effectual with most of us than the fear of the Presbytery or of a bench of bishops.

WE may safely assert that of late years every one interested in the honor of the medical profession has been calling out for a higher standard of education for medical men. We heartily agree with this demand. It may be true that a man will make a very good doctor who has received very little preparatory education. At the same time few will be bold enough to affirm that this same man would not have made a better doctor had he had the advantage of a liberal education. More than that, if a man has that in him which will enable him to master the minutiae of the various diseases, he is also capable of attaining a standard of preliminary education high though that standard may be. A high standard for matriculation, in medicine, then, we maintain will not keep good men out of the profession. It might, however, most likely would, keep poor men out. By this, perhaps, a few intellectually weak men would be debarred from the practice of medicine. If so the profession and mankind would be the gainers. Heretofore it has been the object of the Medical Council to encourage intending medical students to take an Arts course before entering upon their professional studies. The encouragement so held out was, we maintain, even too small. What then, shall we say when we find that even the pittance of a year's attendance is withdrawn and the graduate in Arts and the boy fresh from a high school who has barely managed to pass an absurdly low examination, are placed on an equal footing? Is this the way to encourage intending medical students to devote a few years to general education before entering upon the study of their purely technical work? To encourage them to lay a firm foundation upon which so build the superstructure of their special studies? We think not. The Council has rather taken a backward step and has placed a premium upon ignorance. We trust that this manifest error will be rectified.

THAT physical training should go hand in hand with intellectual culture, that neither the mind nor the body should be trained to the neglect nor at the expense of the other and that for the highest development of brain power a sound body is a prerequisite, are facts which are acknowledged by all whose opinion upon matters educational is worthy of respect and consideration. Though, however, these facts are so generally accepted as truths how little attention is paid at our educational institutions to the proper care and development of the body? It is true that at almost every school and college there is to be found a foot-ball or a baseball club or some other similar organization. With such we have no fault to find but this, they are not sufficient. Only for a short time at the beginning of the session can these sports be indulged in. During the long months of winter the students have no outdoor sports which call into play their muscles and tend to keep up the physique required in the perfect man. How can this defect in the education of a college student be overcome? By the establishment of a fully equipped and properly conducted gymnasium. The authorities of Queen's may reply we have tried the plan and it has failed. We would most respectfully answer, you have and you have not. 'Tis true a gymnasium has been in existence at Queen's for a number of years and that it has been a most perfect example of a most complete failure. The gymnasium was started with what by a little stretching of our editorial conscience we will call a full set of apparatus. No instructor, however, was employed and attendance was optional. The Alma Mater Society recognizing the fact that a well conducted gymnasium was an essential in every university took the matter in hand and employed at considerable expense a competent instructor. This plan failed in accomplishing the good expected of it, but succeeded in

plunging the Society in debt. Latterly an athletic club or association has had the matter in hand and so far success has not attended their efforts. After so many trials and so many failures some might be led to conclude a successful gymnasium at Queen's is among the impossibilities. We do not think so. What were the causes of failure in the past? We think they were these: I. The management was changed every session. Those who were in charge one session were away the next and new ones were appointed. II. Attendance was optional. We believe it should be compulsory. III. The want of a competent instructor who has the authority of the University Senate to sustain him. Our plan, then, would be that the Senate undertake the management of the gymnasium, make attendance on it compulsory so many hours every week, charge every student a fee sufficient to defray expenses, and appoint a competent instructor, who shall be required to spend a certain number of hours every day in the gymnasium to superintend the exercises of the students, to take care of the apparatus and to report to the Senate the non-attendance of any student who sees fit to absent himself. We firmly believe that this plan would be a success and that in a short time the students who at first might object would be convinced of the utility of a gymnasium. What says the Senate?

The entire difference between education and non-education (as regards the merely intellectual part of it) consists in this accuracy of reading. A well educated gentleman may not know many languages,—may not be able to speak any but his own,—may have read very few books. But whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces he pronounces rightly; above all, he is learned in the peage of words; knows the words of true descent and ancient blood at a glance from words of modern canaille; remembers all their ancestry—their intermarriages, distant relationships, and the extent to which they were admitted, and offices they held, among the national noblesse of words at any time. But an uneducated person may know by memory any number of languages, and talk them all, and yet truly know not a word of any; he has only to speak a word of any language to be known for an illiterate person.—*John Ruskin.*

POETRY.

SUNLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.

By sun, by sun.
 At morn, or noon,
 On Mary's arm,
 How sweet the charm,
 To lean on footbridge rail;
 Above to read the tale,
 Of love, in Mary's eye,
 To find her image lie
 In golden sheen below,
 Lovely both above and below.

By sun, by sun,
 At morn or noon,
 What pictures sweet.
 The eye doth meet!
 The sun in splendor bright,
 His garish golden light,
 Puts outward nature all,
 In view: the forest tall,
 The little fern, the rose,
 Lovely fern and tree and rose.

By sun, by sun,
 At morn or noon,
 What music sweet,
 The ear doth greet.
 The brook that warbles by,
 And it like Mary's eye
 Hath language sweet; the bird,
 The wind, the leaf aglow,
 In joyous melody,
 Lovely soothing melody.

By moon, by moon,
 Or late or soon,
 In other's arms,
 More sweet than charms,
 To lean on footbridge rail;
 Above the moonlight pale,
 Scarce shows her eyes deep blue,
 But Mary's heart is true,
 And not like thee below,
 Inconstant moon below.

By moon, by moon,
 Or late or soon,
 What pictures sweet
 The eye doth meet,
 But nought to me is rose,
 Or fern or tree: all those
 Have gone with day, and thou
 My Mary, art all no more,
 Thou and the pale moonlight,
 Mellow, silvery light.

By moon, by moon,
 Or late or soon,
 What music sweet
 The ear doth greet,
 But sweeter far than tree,
 Or wind or leaf to me
 Is Mary's voice so dear.
 My life is all a here
 A now; sweet hour of love
 Of constant perfect love.

ALEX. McL., Manitoba.

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

A SUMMER TOUR BETWEEN OLD AND NEW WESTMINSTER
 BY SANDFORD FLEMING, C.M.G., LL.D., CHANCELLOR
 OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

This interesting and valuable book by the Chancellor, has the right ring from beginning to end. It describes prairies, mountain ranges and views that few have seen; and the best guarantee of the truthfulness of the descriptions is the accuracy with which scenes and incidents familiar to many are depicted. The writer, a subject of the Queen and a citizen of the greatest empire on which the sun has ever shone, sees no reason why the integrity of the empire should not be preserved. He thinks that the people will the more value that glorious empire with its rich inheritance, the better they are acquainted with its component parts. He knows how ignorant we are of England and England of Canada. Yea, so vast and so new is the Dominion, that "it is scarcely possible even for Canadians themselves to conceive the wealth of territory and the varied magnificence of scenery, and the productive capacity of the land, the destinies of which it is their privilege to control." Therefore, having travelled with the Principal in the Autumn of last year over a part of Canada that no one had ever travelled over before, he puts us under obligations by describing it, obligations all the more immediate inasmuch as our national highway is to follow in his track. Every one was anxious to know whether in the opinion of a competent engineer a railway in that direction was feasible or not and no one will question the authority in his own line of Sandford Fleming. The book then benefits the whole country. It makes Canada better known to the people of England, and the writing is so graphic that the *London Spectator* says in quoting one of its "spirit stirring pictures," "we have seldom read a description which better conveys an idea of the vastness of our North American possessions," and that "if Mr. Fleming's elo-

quent periods were the peroration of a speech, we should throw up our caps and give him a hearty cheer." It makes the country better known to its own people and contributes to the solution of the problem with which Canada has been wrestling for years. For which of those reasons it was that the *Globe* in its insolent notice said that the book was one that ought not to have been written, we shall not undertake to say. Perhaps its greatest offence was that it was written by a Canadian. For, we would like to know what Canadian author or what book written by a Canadian has ever received generous or just treatment at the hands of the *Globe*. The Chancellor has received precisely the same measure that has been meted to every other Canadian *Litterateur*, at the hands too of men who have never ventured to put their names to anything written by themselves, and with whose valuable works therefore we are utterly unacquainted. Is it necessary to point a moral by quoting D'Israeli's axiom, "the critics are the men who have failed!"

But, while one or two home critics, from whom better things might have been expected, have written of the book in the *de haut en bas* style which—scarcely tolerable in a Matthew Arnold—is simply ludicrous in a penny-a-liners, the treatment of it by English newspapers and reviews of the first rank has been very different. The Academy is known to be the authoritative weekly review in England of Literature, Science and Art, and its praise has been unstinted and unqualified. The reviewer says that of the numerous books of the same class which he has read, this is the most satisfactory. We do not wonder at so emphatic a verdict, for it is impossible to read it without feeling at every page that we are in contact with a competent observer, a fresh honest mind, and a vigorous writer. Exception has been taken to the space given to England, to the

journeys across the Atlantic, and to personal and trivial matters that happened on the ocean voyages or elsewhere. But such critics forget that though they know England and though they may have spent weeks in a Cunard or Allan liner, every one else has not, and that one of the objects of the writer was to show the general public by his own experience how easy it is to travel from one part of the Empire to another, and how much easier and more pleasant it might be made if a little attention was paid to a few details and the most elementary matters. His suggestions are those that practical men will be likely to value, and when they are adopted every one will wonder that they were not thought of before. Mr. Fleming's success in convincing the world that the old methods of time reckoning were not based on reason, and that they are wholly unsuited to present necessities, ought to teach us a lesson. Years ago the British Association, to whom he submitted his first paper, showed—if we are to judge from the conduct of its officials—that in their opinion there was nothing in it; but he persevered and forced the world to listen. Already we set our watches, not by the sun, but according to a sensible arrangement suggested by him and adopted by all the railway lines on the continent; and the results of the agreement come to at Washington last month by the representatives of twenty-two nations with reference to a prime meridian, the zero of longitude, a universal day, and cosmic time promise to be farther reaching than is generally expected. The suggestions of a man who has gained such triumphs are pretty sure to be worth considering.

With regard to "England and Canada," it is enough to say that it is as readable as a novel, from the first page to the last. An honest pride in Canada, a subdued glow of patriotic emotion, a calm but unflinching advocacy of the integrity of the empire and a closer union of the colonies with their "August Mother," lift it above the level of ordinary books of travel, and make us feel that the author has an aim beyond that of merely telling a story and so beguiling an idle hour. He is one of the preachers of the day, and he is not preaching in vain.

SERMON.

The following sermon was preached in ordinary course to a congregation in the city. It was thought, that it might be useful to the readers of the Journal, and, at our request, Dr. Williamson has consented to its publication.

CARE FOR OUR YOUNG MEN.

2 Samuel, 18 ch. 29 v. "And the King said, is the young man Absalom safe?"

Everything in the life of Absalom recorded in holy writ shows him, however attractive in person, to have been cruel and unprincipled in disposition, and guilty of the worst of crimes. First, after nursing his revenge for two years, he caused his elder, Amnon, to be assassinated. Next, when Joab delayed to come to him, and intercede for him with his father David, he made his servants go and set fire to the crop in Joab's barley field. And at last, after his kind father had been reconciled to him, and had taken him again to his bosom, he treacherously conspired against him, and prevailed by his intrigues and promises with a large body of the Jewish people to proclaim him their king. Nor was he disposed to stop short here. He lent a willing ear, and gave his assent to the proposal that, while quarter should be given to all others in the battle, his seizure of the throne should be secured by the slaying of his own father. This atrocious act of wickedness would, there is little doubt, have been consummated, had it not been for Absalom's own defeat and death.

How great, however, was the love of David even for his evil and rebellious son! He earnestly desired to have the life of Absalom spared, and to have him brought back to him in safety. He still yearned after him, his eldest surviving son, and the most handsome and winning in manners of his children; we cannot but believe, that he longed to have him restored to him, in order that he might be brought by kindness and loving inter-treaty to a better mind. It could not indeed be otherwise, from what we know of the character of David himself, who, in all his treatment of Absalom, had shown himself actuated by far higher principles than a mere blind affection. David, had therefore enjoined the captains of his forces, in the battle which was about to take place, to deal gently for his sake with his son. He himself having been prevailed on by the urgent representations of those around him, not to expose his own life, on which so much depended, by engaging in person in the fight, remained seated between the two gates of the city of Mahanuim, anxiously awaiting tidings from the field of conflict. He was still seated there, when at length the watchman from the walls descried first one, and then another messenger running towards the city. Scarcely had they reached the royal presence, when each announced a signal victory gained by the army of David, but the only question which the king asked, with a solici-

tude which overbore every feeling of joy or triumph, was, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" And when he was told of his death he gave way to uncontrollable grief, and withdrew himself to his chamber weeping bitterly, and exclaiming as he went, "O Absalom, my son, my son Absalom, would that I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son."

Well might he grieve for a son who had thus died with the mark of Cain on his brow, and the guilt of intended parricide on his soul. Had he been bereaved of one who had left behind him an honourable name, and a bright example to be followed, David would sorely have felt his loss, but he would have had consolation in his affliction. He could have none such, however, in the case of Absalom, and the thought, that he had been called away in the midst of his career of unnatural enmity and crime, only added poignancy to the woe of his disconsolate father. We see here, what we so often learn when we read of the domestic life, and the cares and sorrows of monarchs that they are after all, even the most exalted, of like passions and affections as their subjects, and in David's anxious enquiry, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" and his grief for his unhappy death, we behold the expression of what ever loving parent in similar circumstances would feel.

We can understand the terrible distress into which David was thus plunged, and when we see the anxious interest of attached parents in the welfare of their children, we sympathize with their deep and tender concern. Let us, however, have something more than a merely sentimental intelligence, and sympathy in this matter, for these are empty things. Let us consider the part which we all ought to take in intelligently promoting the well-being and well-doing of our young people. Let us make use of every means in our power to assist parents in their efforts for their good, and do our endeavour to guard them and their loved ones from consequences which would bring sore trouble upon both. Family affection, however strong and devoted, is bounded by its own circle, but Christian affection goes forth to all. It thinks and acts for all as members of the same great family of their heavenly Father, and cares not only for its own, but for the things also of others. No institution can be more perfectly fitted than the Christian family for the proper training of the young, but there are always on the other hand hurtful and counteracting agencies around, to which youth is more or less exposed, and not to speak of households where the bent given to the young mind may be towards evil instead of good, the best efforts of the best parents cannot be expected to be so successful as when others do their duty by seconding them, by being fellow labourers with them, and lending their aid to give greater efficacy to their endeavours. I shall not now speak of the inestimable assistance given to parents in this way by our Sabbath Schools. Our present object is, in connection with the words of our text, to offer some considerations as to our duty to aid in bringing to the faith and obedience

of the Gospel, and establishing in every good word and work our growing faith, and our young men, just entering or about to enter on the duties of life.

Many of those who habitually reside among us have begun early to do something for their parents and themselves, and in so doing may breathe a far less wholesome atmosphere than that of a well ordered home. Not a few again in order to follow their different callings, and many attending the different Educational Institutions in the city, are under the necessity of living away from the more immediate care of their parents. In the wall being of one and all of these we ought to feel the warmest interest and more strenuous and well considered efforts for this end here what we greatly need as citizens, as congregations and as a church. Upon the character of our young men the future of our country greatly depends. Our dearest hopes are centred in them, and in the coming glory of their faithful Christian lives. Our anxiety with regard to them is not so much that any of them should be saved from bodily disease, or from death, as the words of David, taken simply, expressed a wish that Absalom might be. This we may and ought to desire, if it be God's will to spare them, but none whether young or old, are exempt from those outward ills to which flesh is heir, and we must be ready to resign with un murmuring submission our dearest to earth to the Divine disposal. Our question, "Are our young men safe?" must be asked with a far higher meaning. Are they safe from the festering wounds of sin and from the death of the soul? Are they safe under the shield of the Captain of their salvation, and in their Heavenly Father's love? Are they safe from ingratitude to parents, from sloth and self sufficiency; from the neglect of the business in which they ought to be diligently engaged? Are they safe from untruthfulness, intemperance, dishonesty and profanity and other hideous forms of immorality and ungoddiness?

Such questions we may well ask with the most intense solicitude regarding our young men when we consider the temptations to which they are exposed. Some of them may be happily placed for the most part among those who will be their comfort and their stay, but even then they are liable to be drawn aside from the right path by the evil ways and maxims of others. Some may be placed, on the other hand, among the idle and frivolous, or in the still more to be dreaded companionship of the careless and depraved. Under such ill-omened auspices many an amiable and unsuspecting disposition is liable to be led astray, and while those who are poorer and with less external advantages have their own risks to avoid, others who are better off in a superficial and worldly point of view may so abuse their gifts and opportunities, as Absalom did, as only to render their disgrace more notorious, and more terrible their fall. It has been said with regard to temporal things, and there is both reason and truth in the saying, that a man's most severe struggles and trials are usually those which he meets with before he reaches the age of thirty. It is true in spiritual things, as well as

temporal. Young men are not only liable to be assailed by many temptations but are less able firmly to withstand them. Mindful of that in which they take pleasure for the present they are often thoughtless of the future, and buoyed up by an over-weening confidence in their own strength, until they find themselves involved in snares, and dangers from which it is difficult for them to be set free. They are comparatively ignorant of the wiles of their spiritual enemies, and heedless of the warning, that all sin, however fair and alluring it may now appear, in the end biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. Like raw and untried levies they need to be yet more perfectly instructed in the use of their weapons, and how to guard against surprise and repel attack. They need to be supported and encouraged by the help and example of trustier and harder companions whose campaign has begun before, and by the veteran troops of the army who know every stratagem of the foe, and are at hand able and ready to succour their less experienced and weaker comrades, remembering what they themselves once were.

How pregnant too with issues of future happiness, or misery, are the years of early life! While it is beautiful and pleasant to behold our thoughtful Christian youth, rejoicing in the service of God, and devoting to Him the days of their fresh and vigorous lives, how sad and painful to see and hear of others spending the springtime of their existence in ways far from God, and from righteousness, if not in open vice! What can be looked for from such an irregular and misspent youth but a harvest of calamity and woe to themselves, to their parents and friends and to all around them, if they grow up unheeded without kind hearts to care for them and brotherly hands being stretched forth to save? It will not do to let the unhealthy taint gain such a lodgment in the system that the whole moral frame is so warped and stiffened by it as to render the cure at an after stage much more difficult. No doubt, blessed be God, the whole of our time here is a day of grace and merciful visitation, but the prospects of a man's mature life in a religious, and moral, as well as in an intellectual and temporal point of view, must always greatly depend on his right employment, or misuse, of the golden opportunities presented to him in his youthful years.

In what ways then ought our efforts to be put forth so as most effectually to reach and be helpful to our young men? With respect to those who reside with their parents they are still in a great measure under their eye, and the influence of a regard for their good opinion, and that of their community in which they have been brought up. With respect to these, affectionate parental advice, oversight and Christian example will of course still form most powerful factors as a means under God, of moulding their characters and determining their course aright. Yet even in such cases every help which others can give is needed for those who, having grown up among us, have now come forth a wider circle, and ought therefore to be more the objects of the general care. In what way then can we

best lend them our help? and what again shall we do for the happiness and benefit of those who are pursuing among us their different avocations away from their parental home, and its surroundings?

Young Men's Christian Associations, embracing the young men of a city generally, are calculated to do much good, where permanent and suitable accommodation has been provided. Where this has not been done, we are not thereby absolved from our duty to our young men in our own various spheres of usefulness, in which, if less wide, our exertions if earnestly put forth are fitted to be scarcely less effectual, and ought to be employed for the attainment of the same end. This is indeed only the more necessary where sufficient means have not yet been obtained for the erection, equipment and adequate support of a comprehensive institution for the purpose. Much good, for example, may be and has been done by less extensive but live unions among the young men themselves, each in its own way and place, for the spiritual and moral weal of themselves and others, such as Associations of College Students as in our own University, or by Unions among those employed in great manufacturing or commercial establishments, as among the three thousand mechanics and others, many of them lads, in the vast locomotive and car works of the Midland Railway in England. The press also, I may be permitted to add, has an opportunity of doing much good by taking pleasure in bringing into notice the noble youthful dead, and career, and illustrious examples of Christian worth in others which our young men may contemplate and follow.

Among the most effective instrumentalities, however, must ever be the efforts, if they be duly employed, of the congregations of the Christian Churches of Christ. It is the duty and ought to be the anxious and prayerful endeavour of the Minister and other Office-bearers, and of every individual member of a congregation, while caring for the whole body to study the best interests of their own young men in the first place, and of all others in a like critical period of their lives to whom God may give them opportunity of access. How then is this most momentous duty to be best performed? Much, we know, may be done by the faithful pastor's knowledge of the different circumstances and needs of the young men of the flock, and by his faithful concern and advice, aided by the other like-minded officers of the church. Along with these the interesting and instructive Bible Class will be a most valuable and, I may say, essential means of benefit while meetings of the young men themselves for scriptural reading and prayer ought to be hailed with favor and encouraged. Withal, however, the personal intercourse and cordial countenance, and interest of every individual member ought to be engaged in the good work, that our united efforts in their behalf may be by the blessing of God more and more successful, and that our young men may one and all, whatever may be their worldly circumstances, feel that they have warm and sympathising friends in every one around them. It is not so difficult to

employ such means for the benefit of our young men with constancy and zeal as to employ them wisely and successfully in the face of so many things to dazzle and beguile, the unwary in the new scenes on which they are entering; but let us do, with loving hearts, what we can, in faith and prayer, to guard them against the snares of the tempter, to contribute to their real happiness, and enlist their youthful powers in the cause of God and of righteousness in our beloved land, and in the advancement of the honor of the blessed Saviour's name.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL MEDICAL DINNER, 1884

To the medicals their annual dinner is the event of the session. Besides the pleasure afforded each by the social and cordial gathering of themselves and the presence of distinguished gentlemen as guests, the students take advantage of the public occasion and give vent to many grievances which otherwise might pass by unnoticed.

On Thursday, 4th inst., the dining hall of the Royal Hotel presented a brilliant appearance, that it was lively too, can be readily imagined when it is known that upwards of one hundred medicals with about fifty guests constituted the company. Fully an hour was spent in discussing the edibles, after which the chairman, Mr. J. A. Stirling, rapping the table gave a signal which was readily understood and silence immediately prevailed. He then read letters of regret for absence, from His Excellency the Governor-General, the Lieut. Governor of Ontario, Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Edward Blake and many others. Among the guests present were Principal Grant, Col. Duff, Professors Goodwin, Fowler, Dupuis, Henderson, Fenwick and Watson; Drs. Herald, Duff, Clark, Patterson; Messrs. E. O. B. Freleigh, Bishop's College, Montreal; F. Beemer, Toronto School of Medicine; C. E. Stacey, Trinity School of Medicine, Toronto; John Hay, B.A. Divinity Hall; J. Kidd, Arts; W. VanTassel; representatives from *Whig, News* and *Q. C. Journal* and many others.

The chairman opened the proceedings with a neat speech, which was well received. He welcomed the guests and stated the pleasure it was to the student to meet his professor as a man and see him enjoy himself as one of themselves. He spoke of the success of the graduates of the Royal not only in the new world, but also in (somebody shouted "the next,") the old world. He spoke of the great change in the characters of medical students and the fact of the present being a temperance spread, suggested the idea that the Scott Act must surely be insinuating itself into the college. He also referred in feeling tones to the death of the late Dr. McCammon and then proposed the toast of "The Queen," which called forth the National Anthem.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The 1st Vice-Chairman, Mr. D. G. Russell, then proposed the health of the "Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne," which was received with enthusiasm.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

was proposed by Mr. W. Spankie. He referred to his visit to Toronto when certain remarks of his referring to medical education called forth from Dr. Atkins the statement that Queen's was never lax in raising the standard for medical matriculation. (Cheers). The speaker also called attention to the fact that while other institutions

were continually crying out for "University Confederation," the cry of Queen's had ever been "Education, Education."

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPLY

Principal Grant on rising was greeted cordially. He said: "Were I responding to a similar toast in some other cities that shall be nameless, I would, as a matter of course, take a well known and always popular line, I would calmly state that there was not in the universe such a University, that there could not be found in any other part of the world such professors, and, more especially such students, and that here was the heaven-ordained centre to which all the other colleges in the country should gather. But being not there, but here, in the east and therefore among wise men, knowing too, with sad assurance, that there is no university, and no college in Canada that does not need extension and additional equipment, with no feelings towards sister institutions but the most loving, asking for ourselves what we wish for them also, and conscious that we are doing our best with our present means, my response to your enthusiastic toast must be of another kind. I thank you and bid you work and hope and be true. Having you all before me—a thing not usual in Convocation Hall—I might issue a revised decalogue somewhat as follows: 'Don't brag, don't chew, don't crib, don't drink, and don't meddle with the police.' Why should your dear heads be broken? Why should the fine curls your mothers played with be clotted with gore? (Cheers and 'oh, my'). For a fuller expression of my sentiments let me refer you to the wisdom of the past, wrapped up in the nutshell of two proverbs. One is in homely phrase, 'Good wine needs no bush'; the other in words of Holy Writ, 'Let another praise thee and not thy own mouth, a stranger and not thy own lips.' To these add as a third, a motto I saw on the good ship Nile in Halifax harbor, 'Deeds not Words.' Gentlemen, lay these saws to heart. Let each of us be in life a modern instance of their power. Then, indeed, the future of Queen's will be assured, great will be the glory of the Royal, and to-night the speeches will be briefer than speeches usually are—to the general sorrow be it said—on such festive occasions as the present. (Great applause).

Prof. Watson also responded. His reply we will give in full in the next issue.

Prof. Goodwin, who is also an old medical student, made a brief reply in which he expressed his opinion that the medical profession was the most important occupation in the land. All practising it should observe purity in life, morals and conversation. He claimed that doctors had the moulding of public opinion and should always kick the briber and the corruptionist.

Prof. Fowler also responded briefly and pithily.

SISTER INSTITUTIONS

was proposed by A. W. Dwyre. He referred to the cordial inter-collegiate feeling now existing among the institutions of the Dominion. He also made humorous allusion to our really sister institution which had come into existence recently.

Mr. Beemer responded for Toronto School of Medicine; Mr. C. E. Stacy for Trinity, and Mr. E. O. B. Freligh for Bishop's. All were received with "tigers" and repeatedly applauded.

THE FACULTY

was proposed by Mr. W. A. Kyle, who lauded the members in fine style and was loudly cheered. Responses were given by Drs. Dupuis and K. N. Fenwick, Henderson, Goodwin, and Prof. Fowler.

The toast to the

ALMA MATER AND ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETIES

was proposed by Dr. K. N. Fenwick, who referred to the great benefit derived by students from regular attendance thereon.

Dr. Herald responded on behalf of Alma Mater. He referred to the thoroughness of the work done at the Royal, the advantages offered by attention to Alma Mater and stated that the medical students attended its meetings as regularly and as numerously in proportion to their numbers as the Arts students. (?) This statement he made without fear of its being refuted or that an attempt at such would be made.

W. Spankie, B.A., was called for and responded at length on behalf of Æsculapian Society, whose origin he said was a necessity in order to aid medical students to keep pace with the rapid strides of medical science. He referred to its origin, its name and its objects and made a humorous allusion to Æsculapius, the god of medicine, who is reported to have been killed by one of Jupiter's thunderbolts, for raising the dead. Mr. Spankie rather thought that Æsculapian had been unlawfully trespassing in some village graveyard and that the thunderbolt was some farmer's shotgun, (cries of sub., sub.). He assured the freshmen that they could attend the meetings of the society without harm. After referring to the drawbacks of the medical legislation of the country he advocated a Dominion Council of Medicine instead of the various provincial councils now in existence. He also referred particularly to the recent action of the Ontario Medical Council by which graduates in Arts are required to spend the same time on their medical studies as non-graduates, notwithstanding that part of their Arts course is similar to part of their medical course, thereby removing all encouragement for students to take an Arts course and also implying that a man is less capable of studying medicine because of his previous College training. Mr. Spankie also referred to the number of young men who leave the country annually on account of the noxious system of medical legislation. He was loudly applauded in his remarks. Dr. Duff also responded to this toast.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS

was responded by J. Creighton, B.A., who occupied the second vice-chair.

Responses were given by Dr. Patterson and others.

Mr. Patterson proposed the "Dominion and Local Legislatures."

T. A. Bertram proposed "Our Graduates," also referring to their success in all counties. Responses by Drs. Duff and Herald.

GRADUATING CLASS

was proposed by Dr. Dupuis and ably responded to by Mr. C. Clark.

F. C. Heath, B.A., gave "The Freshmen" in a very humorous manner and Mr. W. Hay, B.A., responded and kept the boys in a humorous strain for a quarter of an hour. Mr. Hays is by no means "fresh," being a graduate in Arts, a senior in Divinity Hall, and at the same time taking lectures in medicine. We congratulate the freshmen of 1884, in their choice of Mr. Hay as their representative.

Mr. E. McLaughlin proposed "Our Guests"

Jno. Hay, B.A., in responding made an excellent speech commenting strongly on the good feeling now existing among the students of every department of the University. He hoped this spirit would ever prevail. Mr. Kidd also responded stating that during his college course the students of medicine had shown him many courtesies.

D. E. Foley neatly proposed the "Press," which called forth responses from Mr. Elliott, (*Whig*); Mr. Macdonald, (*Nes*), and Mr. A. G. Farrell (*Q. C. JOURNAL*).

The "Ladies" was next proposed but not a celibate present dared reply.

G. G. Jack proposed "Our Host," which called forth a hearty response from Mr. Mottashed.

Appropriate songs were sung during the evening, which were prepared under the direction of Mr. Heath.

Cold water was the only beverage used.

A REFERENCE LIBRARY.

"Say, Jack, you were at our dinner on Thursday last, weren't you?" "Well, I should expectorate to cough up a tin tack." By this it will be seen that Jack was sometimes slangy, but as his conversation amid its wholesale chaff had a kernel or two of real living grain, we won't utterly condemn him for that of which all of us are sometimes guilty.

"Why do you ask?" continued he, "Because," I replied, "Of course you will remember the remarks made by several of the speakers about our library, that is not, and other things that are, all of which seemed to throw some kind of discredit on the college as a whole. Now, although I don't know that I have any more business with it than others of the students, yet the matter seemed to take hold of and address its claims personally to me, and when the Principal made the remark that there were several valuable works in the University library which would be transferred to the Royal as soon as proper steps were taken to ensure their care, and when at the same time I remembered that our Professors had promised to contribute medical papers, &c., if a reading room was started, I felt inclined to seize the moment then and there and make a motion which would inaugurate the Royal Library and Reading-room." "Why didn't you?" was Jack's rather impertinent remark. "I'm sure I don't know," said I, "except that the business requires mature daylight consideration and not the mere superficial appreciation which is the result of an after dinner enthusiasm. It needs the action prompted by a hungry mental stomach and not the complacent acquiescence that arises from a mind calmed and soothed by such elegant 'mock turtle' and 'French coffee' as we were treated to at our dinner." "Just tell us what you would consider a good plan," said Jack. Now I had just got him where I wanted him and proceeded to unfold my plans.

"You know the little room where our Right Honorable Lord Thomas Kanghic keeps his coal oil can and kindlings?" "Yes," "Well, that room is about twelve by nine feet and opens out of our den. Now though we can't carpet the den and have a marble top wash stand and gold edged cuspidors and a little clay man always filled with Rontley's best, yet there is nothing to hinder the purchase of a small stove and the erection of a neat set of shelves which can be added to as our library increases, and the laying down of a few yards of matting or druguet with the addition of a dozen files for papers or periodicals. The whole cost would not exceed thirty or forty dollars, and that could easily be raised if not immediately at least by conjoined effort and the aid of our Glee Club, for is it not a University institution and bound to help all its members?" "Yes," said Jack thoughtfully, "and it wouldn't be a bad idea to have a small space left on the wall for an inscription of some sort which might be instrumental in directing the minds of the boys into a proper use of their mental apparatus because, do you know chummy, I have noticed in myself and I suppose I don't differ from others in this respect, that when in company with other gentlemen as well as ladies, my language is as refined as I know how to make it, yet in thinking of things or soliloquizing, the worst forms of slang and not only of slang but even of more harmful forms of expression make their appearance, and I have come to this conclusion, that a true man will com-

mune with himself in as refined language as he uses to the most delicate lady of his acquaintance." Don't you think that I was right in excusing Jack's slang in a former remark? He almost always makes up for it by some sensible and earnest thought.

CORRESPONDENCE

* * * We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

THOSE GOWNS.

MR. EDITOR: Now that the Senate has (and wisely, too,) required all students to don the gown, it would be well to define what constitutes a "gown." At present it is but a vague term. Anything seems to be a gown, from a bit of black rag with a piece of red tape fastened to it, up to a mainsail with a pair of sleeves. It is a well-known fact that if a gown is left in the cloak-room over night it becomes three or more, so called gowns, by the morning. If a gown means anything let us know what it is, that we may not behold the various phases of the flags of distress which present themselves daily so vividly to our gaze.

Yours truly, UNDERGRAD.

AS ANOTHER SEES US.

DEAR JOURNAL, I had intended to write some very forcible remarks about the wisdom of getting out the first number earlier, but on its appearance my feelings greatly mollified. The improvement is marked, and were seems to strike strangers as well as those whose eyes might be prejudiced. It is my habit, sometimes, to sit in a secluded corner of one of our large Reading Rooms and watch the comers-in and study human nature. Engaged thus lately my attention was arrested by the entrance of an impressive and very intelligent-looking man. Clear cut profile, jove-like brow, and altogether a bearing which seemed out of place with the surroundings, and carried one away back to the time of Plato, or to a scene amid the shady walks of the Lyceum. With an evident want of interest the stranger took up and discarded in turn the *Globe*, *Mail*, *Presbyterian*, *Guardian*, *Tribune*, etc., and gradually gravitated towards a chocolate coloured magazine which lay on the table. Animation returned. "Hello! what have we here? QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL eh! Tony." (It may strike some that such language did not befit the jove-like stranger but let that pass.) It was with genuine pleasure that I watched the play of the noble countenance as wisdom or wit in turn held sway. After a little I approached and ventured to ask his opinion of the issue. "Good," said he with laconic emphasis. "Any improvements to suggest?" "Well there is one thing might be different but perhaps it is accounted for by an abnormal state of Queen's student society. I refer to the prominence given the freshmen. One would think that this was a freshman's year of Jubilee sort of a Saturnalia when what is proper is not fit and matters are no longer such." I agreed with my Platonic friend.

In football the trouble with Queen's seems to be not so much a lack of ability but of material on which to practice. Speaking of the game let me make a suggestion, should the two clubs not have captains' belts? Denniston and Irvin are both men who would honor the colors as in after years they took them into new fields.

Perhaps my sense of humor is peculiar, but to me the late skirmish between Dr. Grant and the *Globe* was irresistibly comical. The Doctor with an impatience which Micawber never dreamed of now, "waiting for

something to turn up" and the *Globe* chafing at the restraint and yet in mortal terror lest a reply should add a leg to the embryo chair.

I am afraid I have already trespassed on your space so will close with a hearty wish for the success your energy deserves.

Yours, W.

DIVINITY+HALL

GENERAL NOTES.

As nothing has been said, so far, about Divinity Hall, a few words of general character will not be out of place in this issue. The session of 84-85 opens under the pleasing and prosperous auspices, though we say this more for the information of outside readers than for the students in attendance at Queen's, as it is quite apparent to the latter that D. H. is well and flourishing.

We have had the pleasure of shaking hands with all the members of the past two years, except one whom we would have been glad to count one of our number this session also. Besides these, and a few additions from sister institutions, we have the largest matriculating class of any previous year, hence our Theological contingent is no small addition to our yearly increasing number of students.

The "Divinities" as they are called—though many of them "in the first intent" are certainly human—have returned from active duty on Mission fields far and near, to the most important part of their preparation for the work of life. They all seem to have thoroughly recuperated, the vigor of youth giving them the power to assimilate the "fogs" of the extreme east or the breezes of the far west, and it is but a truism to say that they have returned to spend their surplus vigor in solid work. It is sometimes said "no one is ever plucked in Divinity Hall" and as an easy inference from this, they may think the work in Theology is not difficult. But popular sayings are not always the truest. Of course the work is not counted a drudgery nor reckoned laborious as every one, we think, enters the Hall of good choice and with a mind in harmony with the studies before him. But still there is any amount of work, what, with lectures from nine to one, exercises and essays on various topics, no member of the class has many moments to spare, and therefore, though no one may be "plucked," yet all are kept quite busy. By the way is the word "plucked" not out of place when used in connection with studies in Theology? And are there not many much more important qualifications for the work of the ministry than that of knowing so many facts or the logical relations of some much ridden theories? And if these, such as public speaking, aptitude to teach, the knowledge of human nature, let alone the primary qualification of all, viz., spiritual fitness, are not, and probably cannot be thoroughly tested by the usual method of question and answer, either in our theological halls or before the presbyteries of the church, very little can be gained by a severe course of examination in the studies usually pursued in Theology. This is, however, no plea for shunning, no excuse for worse than mispent time, no, but only a contrast to the more noble view of studying for the love of study or for the work's sake.

It is an old saying born of an age, that is happily now of the past, that if a boy were lazy make him a school teacher and if sickly a minister. We cannot say if this proverb was ever made practical. But we can say of our "Theologs" that they certainly never entered the work of the University because they were weak and sickly, for they have bodily vigor at least, as any one can judge when

they make the Hall ring with the musical sound of "O U," and as to mental vigor, well we leave that for others to judge, resting satisfied that in this respect the Faculty of Theology is abreast of any other Faculty in this prosperous and progressive University.

COLLEGE WORLD

UNIVERSITY.—The perfect university was not quite perfect after all. Among other changes she has been forced to make to keep up with her despised but still vigorous and independent sisters are new Matriculation and University Curriculums.—As usual University College is first after all.—It is proposed to add three new scientific subjects to the matriculation work, viz., Chemistry, Botany and Natural Philosophy, one only of which must be passed, to be left to the option of the student.—In the University Curriculum the course in English has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, many new features have been added so that the course is now as good as new. Author's works have been substituted for books about authors.—The Rugby team were beaten by McGill, 22 to 0.—The Y. M. C. A. are talking of erecting a building which will contain a hall, reading room and parlor. Mr. S. H. Blake urges that immediate action be taken in the matter. He himself has offered \$200 for it. The Senate have granted a site.—The *Varsity* has at last a sanctum.

KNOX.—Thirteen Freshmen, fifteen in the final year and altogether in all three years there are fifty souls all told. Of course it is the largest number yet.—The *Monthly* announces quite innocently that the graduating have already had their photo. taken. This is for future reference, no doubt, that they may not be forgotten, in case some of them should die or the plucking scourge cut down any of their number.—Apparently they do not teach Hebrew in Knox, and it is only one of the optionals at University. The good old English translation of our forefathers is enough, for them.—The moving and rebuilding of the college is mooted.—She is calling out for an increase to her teaching staff of three professors.—The ordinary expenses of the College are from \$12,000 to \$13,000 a year, and with a view of providing a corresponding revenue, the Board has set itself to raise an endowment fund of \$200,000. At the present time over \$163,000 have been subscribed.

KING'S.—The recent trouble between the students and faculty is not yet settled. A. De Fourmentin, M.A., Prof. of Modern Languages, is the cause of the fuss, by his insulting behavior towards the students both in and out of the college, by his unfair and unjust threats of plucking and by imposing lectures not sanctioned by the Board of Discipline. The final outbreak was caused by the hearty support this deservedly unpopular professor received at the hands of President, Rev. Canon Dart. The students have sent in a petition of their grievances to the Board of Governors, who have passed a resolution asking for the resignation of the whole faculty. Five of the Governors themselves have stated their intention of resigning also. The Alumni are expected to meet, clear away the debris, start things afresh.—She is making an urgent appeal to her supporters to an endowment of \$40,000.

DALHOUSIE.—The University opened under auspicious circumstances. Thanks to the munificent gifts of two of her friends the faculty has been increased by three new members. Two of these are in Arts and one in Law. Their names are W. T. Alexander, B.A., and (Ph.D.) John Hopkins, Jas. Liechti, M.A., a former lecturer, and B. Russell, M.A., (Mt. Allison). They are respectively professors of the chairs of English Literature, Modern Languages and Law of Contracts.—New accommodation for its Law Department is asked for.

Y.M.C.A.

A LARGE number in the Freshman Class have identified themselves with the Y.M.C.A., and attend its meetings regularly. This is right. There is nothing like showing one's colors from the start.

The general evangelistic services on Sabbath evenings have not yet been resumed, as the Saved Army are at present holding meetings in the City Hall.

Three of our members, Mr. R. McKay, Mr. A. McAulay, and Mr. J. P. Garrier attended the Christian Convention held in Toronto last week. At the Friday afternoon prayer-meeting they gave a short report, that they might convey to the boys who could not attend the Convention, a little of the inspiration which they themselves had received. They went specially to hear Moody, but he wasn't there. Thousands of people crashed into Metropolitan Church eager to see and hear the world-renowned Evangelist, but ere he had spoken many words they forgot all about Moody and felt that they were dealing directly with Moody's God. Moody never places himself between the Saviour and the people. He believes God, he honors the Holy Spirit, he is a man with a heart. Let those who would have power in Christian Services learn the lesson.

An effort is being made at present to establish a Y. M. C. A. in the city. It is a disgrace to the Christian Men of Kingston, that for nearly five years there has been no such institution in the city. We trust the present effort will be successful. It will require that the Christian young men consecrate a part of their time to this work of reaching and helping their fellows, and that the older men support the work by their counsel, sympathy, and especially by their money. The young men of the College Association would be only too glad to render any assistance in their power, if a city association were organized.

Our President has lately received a communication from the Association in McGill College, Montreal. This Association was organized last spring, but not in time to accomplish much before the session closed. This session it has started with all the wanted vigor of youth. A number of the leading workers are medical students. Two delegates attended the Peterboro Convention, and returned home much encouraged, with many new ideas about College work and its possibilities. The Week of Prayer was to them a time of refreshing, when a number of the younger fellows came out into greater activity. They realized the meaning of the verse: "And the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends." One permanent result of the Week of Prayer has been a Weekly Prayer Meeting for workers. Owing to the numbers attending the Student's Sunday afternoon meeting, they have recently been compelled to obtain a larger room in the Montreal Y.M.C.A. building.

EXCHANGES.

TWO of the exchanges lately received contain articles which deal with poets and poetry. The *Bee* has a paper on Mrs. Browning, and *Portfolio* has a short account of Longfellow's "Excelsior." The writer of the former, Miss Pilsbury, writes in high admiration of Mrs. Browning with a considerable knowledge and appreciation of her works. But her praise of the poetess is a little profuse. It is not necessary, because you think highly of an author, to feel obliged to praise all that the author has produced. He, generally, most truly esteems who can blame as well as praise. One who praises indiscriminately may justly be charged with failure to distinguish between beauties and defects. Few will deny to Mrs. Browning a powerful intellect, and a lofty imagination. Many would hesitate to call her a realist. We ourselves do not think that even in "Aurora Leigh," has she presented the highest forms of life. While, too, we realize something of the wonderful simplicity of Marian Erle, still hers was a life of suffering. Suffering cannot surely be final, and yet it is doubtful if Mrs. Browning ever got quite beyond that. It is true that a life of pain can be pleaded as an excuse for the poetess, and that she has in many of her poems expressed resignation, and some glimpses of hope. But resignation and hope are not equivalent to the many-sided life, and it cannot be denied that her prevailing tone is one of sadness.

"Excelsior" is very well treated in *Portfolio*, but it is questionable if the writer has brought out the root idea of the piece. Although some of the thoughts would seem to harmonize with the conception of the success and failure of ambition, yet the poem has a teaching more lofty than that. The writer seems to have ignored in her analysis the lines,

"And from the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
"Excelsior!"

Neither ambition nor the failure of ambition is taught in such a voice from the sky. We have our own opinion on the subject, but the writer of "Excelsior" will be less benefitted by it, than by endeavouring to make out the truth for herself. There are few things that are more worthy of study than the thoughts of our poets.

It was found necessary last year to admonish the *Vanderbilt Observer* concerning the literary fitness for publication of some of its articles. That admonition needs to be repeated, while the *Observer* is on the whole, a reasonable good journal, yet the carelessness of its editors permits to appear at times, compositions which are, to speak mildly, schoolboyish. Such a production is "Melancholy" in No. 3. Perhaps the intentions of the writer were good, but almost every line reveals the literary freshman. It is necessary to specify. The writer is not yet out of the region of figurative speech. No one should talk in prose about 'nature with lavish hand,' or 'the flow of the tide

of human passions.' It cannot seem strange to us 'to see people despondent' if we have eyes in our heads; and 'every one ought to do all in their power' is ungrammatical. More than all this, though it may sound a harsh judgment, the article contains less sentiment than sentimentality.

Acta Victoriana has modified the color of its cover. It has also modified the exuberance of its personal column. Both of these are improvements. It may be still more improved if it is broad enough to find room for some of the crispness and vigor of the late *Astrum Alberti*. The address of Principal Nelles is well worth reading.

Knox College Monthly, *King's College Record* and *Dalhousie Gazette* have also been received, the last of which contains the address of Dr. Alexander, the new Professor of English Literature.

ALMA MATER.

THE meeting of the Alma Mater Society on the evening of November 29th was characterized by an unusually large attendance. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that in addition to that being the night for the receiving of nominations of contestants for office, for the ensuing year, there was also important business in connection with the initiation of the freshmen in medicine, a matter which had been neglected till it was uncomfortably near to an impossibility before the elections, without straining the constitution. On account of these counter attractions, the medical students decided to dispense with their Asclepiadian Society and attend Alma Mater en masse. After a short, but rather vigorous discussion over the manner in which the freshmen were to be made members, arrangements were arrived at, and they were admitted. After a few matters of minor importance had received attention, the meeting was thrown open for nominations. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M.A., B.D., '58, of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto was unanimously chosen to fill the office of Honorary President. For the presidency, two candidates, H. B. Mowat, B.A., '81, and Jas. A. Brown, B.A., '83, had been nominated, when Dr. Herald read a letter from Mr. Brown in which he stated his refusal to contest the election with any one, and so, rather than allow the office to fall to Mr. Mowat without a struggle, William Spankie, B.A., '82, a medico, was nominated as his opponent. For the offices of first and second vice, there were three applicants, W. J. Kidd, '85, and Geo. W. Mitchell, '85, from Arts, and W. C. D. Clark, '85, from Medicine. The candidates for the Secretaryship were Jos. Foxton, '86, and Fred. M. Young, '86; and H. N. Dunning, '87, opposed J. J. McLennan, '87, for the office of Treasurer. For committeemen, two, A. A. Dame and H. Burdette, were chosen from the Medicals, and A. D. Cartwright, Gordon J. Smith, Salt Richards and E. Pirie from the different classes in Arts. The meeting adjourned, after the retiring President, Dr. Herald, had delivered a short address.

THE ELECTIONS.

The week between the nominations and the elections is always a busy one for candidates and their supporters. Each interested man has his own little wire to pull. Each candidate, whether he has ever spoken in public before or not, has to stand before that most critical of all audiences, a band of students, and explain just why he wants the office, why he should get it, and why the other man

should not, what he will do with it if he does get it, etc. This year, in comparison with last, was not characterized by any bitterness. Early in the campaign, Mr. Brown decided to re-enter the field, and Mr. Spankie resigned in his favour. Mr. Mitchell too, having re-considered the matter, declined to run, and henceforth the contest between Mr. Kidd and Mr. Clark was merely for the position of first Vice-President. Mr. Burdette also, possibly on account of his lameness, declined to enter the race, but with these exceptions, those who had been nominated carried off the campaign. The elections took place on Saturday, December 6th, in Ontario Hall. The voter received his ballot from the treasurer, Mr. Ryan, marked it as it suited him best, and entered the polling-booth, where his vote was recorded by the Secretary, Mr. Carmichael, who was assisted by two scrutineers, Messrs. Storms and Miller from Medicine and Arts respectively. Reports were posted up at the end of each hour.

The polls were open from 2 p.m., until 9 p.m., when, on summing up results, it was found that the following candidates, as reported in our last issue, had been elected:

PRESIDENT.—H. B. Mowat, B. A.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.—W. J. Kidd.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.—W. C. D. Clark.

SECRETARY.—Joseph Foxton.

TREASURER.—H. N. Dunning.

COMMITTEE.—Gordon Smith, Salt Richards, Edwin Pirie.

The usual speeches were delivered and the crowd dispersed.

The Society had been unanimous in choosing as critic a man eminently qualified for the position, Mr. Chas. J. Cameron, '85, and so far as that office was concerned, there was no contest whatever. This was the case also with the Assistant Secretaryship none being found to oppose the daring Freshman, Wm. Rankine.

During the evening of the election, an outburst of enthusiasm was occasioned by the receipt of a telegram containing the information that our boys had succeeded in retaining the championship for Queen's in the Association match with the Torontos. A blow was struck while the iron was hot, by some enthusiasts present, and it is more than probable that the victors will receive a substantial reward in the shape of a banquet to be held shortly.

PERSONALS.

REV. E. D. McLAREN, M.A., B.D., '70, preached the University sermon in Convocation Hall on the 23rd ultimo.

JOHN M. SHERLOCK, '85, is daily adding to his laurels as a vocalist, both at home and abroad. At a recent concert given in Ottawa, he was received with great applause and repeatedly encored.

HERBERT M. McCUAIG, B.A., '84, in the role of Assistant Master of the High School, is endeavoring to bring up the youth of the Village of Williamstown, in the way they should go.

HEW RAMSEY DUFF, M.D., '84, Newburgh, last month took unto himself a true companion and a reasonable wife from among, *misable dicta*, the *Strange* daughters of Kingston, that she should share the glories and wealth of his practice. Good luck, long life, and all manner of prosperity be with them.

ALEXANDER McLEOD, B.A., '83, until recently teaching school in Agathe, Manitoba, but who is now studying law in Winnipeg, would seem from his poetry in another column, to have made up his mind not always to paddle his own canoe.

GEO. PAXTON YOUNG, LL.D., '82, Professor of Mathematics, in Toronto University, has won renown throughout the scientific world, for Canada, himself and his Alma Mater, by succeeding in solving equations of the fifth and sixth degrees, which for the last hundred years have been held to be insolvable. His solutions have been subjected to every conceivable test by the best mathematicians of America, and in every case the result has been satisfactory.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, LL.D., '81, Halifax, N.S., has resigned the Chairmanship of the Board of Governors for Dalhousie University, a position he has held since the year 1863. In resigning, he severs a connection with the College, as a member of this Board, which has extended over 36 years. It is needless to speak of the regret felt by every friend of Dalhousie, in thus losing a man of his ability, and who command at once the respect and love of all.

The third year students having learned of the death of Mr. James Rattray's only child, which occurred about a month after the death of his first child, and being desirous of sympathizing with him in his affliction, met on Monday morning, and expressed their sympathy for Mr. Rattray in the following words:

MR. JAMES RATTRAY,

Dear Fellow Student—

We, the members of the Junior year, desire to express our heart felt sorrow for you and Mrs. Rattray, in this second heavy bereavement which you have sustained within such a short time, in the loss of your only remaining child, and earnestly hope that the same Divine Providence which has seen fit to afflict you may also sustain you in this the hour of your sore trial.

Signed on behalf of the Class,

O. BENNET,
E. RYAN,
J. J. ASHTON.

Queen's College, Dec. 8, 1884.

+DE NOBIS VOILIBUS.+

THE SOLILOQUY OF AN A.M.C. CANDIDATE.

"To run or not to run?" That is the question:
Whether 'tis grander of a man, to suffer
The cuts and slander of opposing *Vires*—
The snubs and insults of ambitious anglers,
Or to come out against these office seekers,
And by opposing, crush them? To stand!—to win!
'Tis good; and in success to triumph o'er
The powers of evil, and the thousand cunning tricks
That men devise!—'tis a *grande finale*
That's worth the trouble: to stand! to win:
To win! perchance a protest—aye, there's the rub.

Chemistry class-room. Prof.—"I will now treat," etc. Medical, (half aroused by the familiar sound)—"Good for you, ol' boy."

Marriage increases the population of the country.

A little four-year old said to his mother last week:—
Mother, "I believe God thinks I'm dead." "Why?" asked mother, somewhat astonished at the remark. "Cause I haven't said my prayers for a week."—Ex.

"Mother, may I go out to ride?"

"Yes, my darling daughter,
But don't come home the coachman's bride
Unless you feel you oughter."—Ex.

"Is Mr. Matthew Arnold lecturing here to-night?" asked stranger of the ticket seller.

"Yes, sir. Do you want a seat?"

"Yes if you please."

He was handed the ticket, and as he started to go the gentleman at the box office remarked:

"Please go up stairs as quietly as you can, sir; the audience is asleep."—Ex.

An old Vermont farmer who went down to visit Boston returned and told his wife there "was the long waistedest girls he ever seed in his life down there." He caught sight of a few with Mother Hubbards on.—Ex.

The Spencerian system is nothing but a philosophy of epithets and phrases, introduced and carried on with an unrivalled solemnity and affectation of precision of style, concealing the loosest reasoning and the haziest indefiniteness on every point except the bare dogmatic negation of any knowledge or knowing author of the universe.—*The Edinburgh Review*.

—O ye philosophical Juniors! What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind.

Quoted for the benefit of the gentlemen in Divinity Hall.

"In man or woman, but far more in man,
And most of all in man that ministers
And serves the altar, in my soul I loathe
All affection."—*Cowper*.

The recent foot-ball game between Yale and Wesleyan resulted in a victory for Yale. The Wesleyan team played a plucky game. During the contest one man had his side stove in, one had his wrist broken, another had his knee wrenched and a fourth had an ankle sprained.

Yale holds the triple championship in base ball, foot ball and lawn tennis.

Compulsory gymnasium work for under-class men at Princeton.

BELAGCHOLLY DAYS.

Chilly Dovebber with its boadigg blast
Dow cubs and strips the beddow add the lawd,
Eved October's suddy days are past—
Add Snubber's gawd!
Farewell, by cherished strollings od the sward,
Greel glades and forest glades, farewell to you:
With sorrowing heart I, wretched and forlorn,
Bid you—acheew!!!

For the Freshmen—a musical test. "If your *fiancée* shows a marked predilection for Strauss, you may set her down as frivolous; for Beethoven, as cross; Liszt, as ambitious; Verdi, sentimental; Mozart, prudent; Offenbach, giddy; Wagner, crankish."